

Authentic human data for cinnamic acid (C₆=C₃) metabolites in urine, plasma, ileal fluid and feces

Gary Williamson¹ and Michael N. Clifford^{1,2}

Author Williamson ORCID 0000-0002-5624-6267 is with the Department of Nutrition, Dietetics and Food, Victorian Heart Institute, Faculty of Medicine Nursing and Health Sciences, Monash University, Victoria Heart Hospital, 631 Blackburn Road, Clayton, VIC 3168 Australia.

Author Clifford ORCID 0000-0002-4204-5720 is with the School of Bioscience and Medicine, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Surrey, Guildford GU2 7XH, Surrey, UK and is Adjunct Professor with the Department of Nutrition, Dietetics and Food, Victorian Heart Institute, Faculty of Medicine Nursing and Health Sciences, Monash University, Victoria Heart Hospital, 631 Blackburn Road, Clayton, VIC 3168 Australia.

Direct enquiries to author Clifford (Email M.Clifford@Surrey.ac.uk)

Introduction

This document is a compilation of published quantitative data obtained with authentic calibrants for the concentrations of C₆=C₃ metabolites (i.e. cinnamic acids and the associated phase-2 conjugates) in human urine, plasma, ileal fluid and feces. The originating publications were identified by searching Web of Science, PubMed and Google Scholar up to May 2024.

Data originally reported on a mass/day or mass/volume basis have been converted to a molar basis to facilitate comparisons, but some published data were excluded from these tables:

- (i) Data originally reported relative to creatinine, the standard clinical practice with spot plasma and urine samples, cannot be accurately converted to a molar basis because creatinine production varies with sex, age and protein intake.
- (ii) Data produced by acid or enzymic hydrolysis of phase-2 conjugates have not been tabulated except for glycine or glutamine conjugates when β -glucuronidase and sulfatase hydrolysis has been used.

Similar compilations have been prepared for C₆-C₁ metabolites (benzoic acids), C₆-C₂ metabolites (phenylacetic acids), C₆-C₃ metabolites (3-phenylpropanoic acids) and C₆-C₅ metabolites (5-phenylvaleric acids, 4-hydroxy-5-hydroxyphenylvaleric acids and phenylvalerolactones) and the metabolites have been identified using the nomenclature recommended by Kay *et al.* (Kay et al. 2020) and are numbered consecutively in a single series through the five documents.

Table 43. Cinnamic acid											
Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
μmol/l	μmol/l	μmol/24 hours	Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol	μmol/l	μmol/l			
0.073–0.659 ^b									Free-living volunteers (N=10, min, max) GLUCURONIDASE (Not amino acid conjugates)	(Shafaei et al.)	10
5.99 ± 2.92 (5.51 ± 0.299)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median ± IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
<LOQ ^a		<LOQ ^a							N=10, median and IQR. Polyphenol-rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Domínguez-Fernández et al. 2021)	10
	0.123 ± 0.034		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (787 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano, Boeres, et al. 2016)	10
	0.098 ± 0.018		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (476 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano et al. 2017)	10
	0.090 ± 0.017		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1238 mg) for (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.096 ± 0.017		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1534 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.116 ± 0.018		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1910 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
		0.014 ± 0.007 day 1 0.014 ± 0.007 at 1 month	1-day including over-night fast	0.022 ± 0.005 0.022 ± 0.005 0.020 ± 0.004 0.020 ± 0.006					Daily Wild blueberries (726 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=18).	(Feliciano, Istars, et al. 2016)	18
			—				0.63 ± 0.61		Free-living volunteers (N=5) (mean ± s.d.). No increase on hydrolysis	(Jenner, Rafter, and Halliwell 2005)	5
			—				0.22 0.21 0.30 0.27		One free-living volunteer over four consecutive days. No increase on hydrolysis		
										7	183

Notes : a) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

b) after enzymic hydrolysis but no hydroxyl substituents and would not hydrolyse amino acid conjugates so value acceptable

Table 44. 2'-hydroxycinnamic acid (<i>o</i> -coumaric)											
Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
μmol/l	μmol/l	μmol/24 hours	Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol	μmol/l	μmol/l			
0.168 ± 0.154 (0.110 and 0.178)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median and IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
<LOQ ^a		0.026 (0.014–0.034) ^a							N=10, median and IQR. Polyphenol-rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Domínguez-Fernández et al. 2021)	10
		0.35 ± 0.20	2-day and overnight fast		12-hours				Mangoes (500 μmol) (N=8, mean ± s.e.)	Crozier	8
			2-day and overnight fast		12-hours				Mangoes (500 μmol) Ileostomists (N=10, mean ± s.e.)		10
		0.2 ± 0 day 1 0.2 ± 0 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.022 ± 0.001					Day 1 placebo (mean ± s.e., N=22) Placebo after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=22)	(Heiss et al. 2022)	22
		0.2 ± 0.1 day 1 0.3 ± 0.1 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.013 ± 0.003					Day 1 cranberries (525 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=23) Cranberries (525 mg) after 1 month (mean ± s.e.), N=23		23
	1.41 ± 1.14 +++								Guaco syrup (N=5, mean ± s.d.)	(Gasparetto et al. 2015)	5
	0.001 (0, 0.002)	0 (0.002, 0.1)	24 hours	0.001 ± 0.000		0.019 ± 0.007			Artichoke (5727 μmol) (N= 8, mean) (min, max)	(Dominguez-Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
		0.012 ± 0.006 day 1	1-day including over-night fast	0.001 ± 0.000 0.001 ± 0.000					Daily Wild blueberries (726 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=18).	(Feliciano, Istas, et al. 2016)	18

		0.006 ± 0 at 1 month		0.001 ± 0.000 0.001 ± 0.000							
	0.006 ± 0.001		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (476 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano et al. 2017)	10
	0.006 ± 0.001							Daily Cranberry juice (787 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	10		
	0.005 ± 0.001		Three days					Daily Cranberry juice (1238 mg) for (mean ± s.e., N=10).	10		
	0.006 ± 0.001		Three days					Daily Cranberry juice (1534 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	10		
	0.007 ± 0.001		Three days					Daily Cranberry juice (1910 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	10		
										8	244

Notes: a) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

+++ pharmacological dose of coumarin

Table 45. 3'-hydroxycinnamic acid (<i>m</i> -coumaric)											
Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
μmol/l	μmol/l	μmol/24 hours	Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol	μmol/l	μmol/l			
0.010 (0.002, 0.079) **									Healthy controls (N=809, median 5 and 95% C.I.) Hydrolysed	(Murphy et al. 2018)	809
0.011 (0.002, 0.089) **								Cancer patients (N=809, median 5 and 95% C.I.) Hydrolysed	809		
1.832 ± 1.107 (1.565 and 1.451)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median and IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
<LOQ ^a		0.900 (0.545–1.920) ^a							N=10, median and IQR. Polyphenol- rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Dominguez -Fernández et al. 2021)	10
		1.5 ± 0.9	2-day and overnight fast		12-hours				Mangoes (500 μmol) (N=8, mean ± s.e.)	Crozier	8
			2-day and overnight fast		12-hours				Mangoes (500 μmol) ileostomists (N=10, mean ± s.e.)		10
		1.0 ± 0.2 day 1 0.8 ± 0.1 at 1 month	2-day including over- night fast	0.058 ± 0.003					Day 1 placebo (mean ± s.e., N=22) Placebo after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=22)	(Heiss et al. 2022)	22
		1.0 ± 0.2 day 1 0.9 ± 0.2 at 1 month	2-day including over- night fast	0.096 ± 0.008					Day 1 cranberries (525 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=23) Cranberries (525 mg) after 1 month (mean ± s.e.), N=23)		23
		0.055 ± 0.012 day 1 0.091 ± 0.018 at 1 month	1-day including over- night fast	0.001 ± 0.000 0.001 ± 0.000 0.001 ± 0.000 0.001 ± 0.000					Daily Wild blueberries (726 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=18).	(Feliciano, Istas, et al. 2016)	18

	0.016 ± 0.005		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (476 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano et al. 2017)	10
	0.029 ± 0.014								Daily Cranberry juice (787 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.016 ± 0.006		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1238 mg) for (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.012 ± 0.004		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1534 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.013 ± 0.004		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1910 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
		n.d.	2-day including over-night fast	0.022 ± 0.001					Mean ± s.e., N=7, beans	(Mecha et al. 2020)	7
										7	238

Notes: a) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C_{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
			Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ $\mu\text{mol/l}$	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol					
0.018 (0.012, 0.037) **									Healthy controls ($N=809$, median , 5% and 95% C.I.) Hydrolysed	(Murphy et al. 2018)	809
0.018 (0.012, 0.034) **								Cancer patients ($N=809$, median , 5% and 95% C.I.) Hydrolysed	809		
0.114 \pm 0.108 (0.085 \pm 0.113)									Free-living volunteers ($N=90$, mean \pm s.d.) (Median \pm IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
0.0030 (0.0029 – 0.0036) ^b		0.273 (0.092 – 0.398) ^b							$N=10$, median and IQR. Polyphenol-rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Domínguez- Fernández et al. 2021)	10
		0.25 \pm 0.06	2 days						Orange juice (368 μmol) ($N=9$, mean \pm s.e.)	(Pereira- Caro et al. 2023)	9
		0.17 \pm 0.03	2 days						Orange juice (368 μmol) plus oat bran (58 μmol) ($N=9$, mean \pm s.e.)		
		0.2 \pm 0 day 1 0.1 \pm 0 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.003 \pm 0.001					Day 1 placebo (mean \pm s.e., $N=22$) Placebo after 1 month (mean \pm s.e., $N=22$)	(Heiss et al. 2022)	22
		0.2 \pm 0 day 1 0.2 \pm 0 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.007 \pm 0.001					Day 1 cranberries (525 mg) (mean \pm s.e., $N=23$) Cranberries (525 mg) after 1 month (mean \pm s.e.), $N=23$)		23
	0.002 (0.001, 0.004)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	24 hours	0.001 \pm 0.000		0.034 \pm 0.016			Artichoke (5727 μmol) ($N=8$, mean) (min, max)	(Dominguez- Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
	0.131 \pm 0.051	0.036 \pm 0.009	Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (787 mg) for 1 month (mean \pm s.e., $N=10$).	(Feliciano, Boeres, et al. 2016)	10

	0.071 ± 0.031		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (476 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano et al. 2017)	10
	0.240 ± 0.141		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1238 mg) for (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.251 ± 0.108		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1534 mg (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.364 ± 0.197		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1910 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
		0.018 ± 0.006 day 1 0.012 ± 0 at 1 month	1-day including over-night fast	0.003 ± 0.000 0.004 ± 0.001 0.004 ± 0.001 0.004 ± 0.001					Daily Wild blueberries (726 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=18).	(Feliciano, Istas, et al. 2016)	18
	0.073 ± 0.017								Watermelon, Overweight / obese individuals (N=6, mean ± s.e.)	(Fan et al. 2020)	6
			—				0.71 ± 0.49		Free-living volunteers (N=5) (mean ± s.d.). No increase on hydrolysis	(Jenner, Rafter, and Halliwell 2005)	5
			—				1.41 1.10 1.11 1.50		One free-living volunteer over four consecutive days. No increase on hydrolysis		
			—				4 ± 2 ^a 4 ± 1 ^a 3 ± 1 ^a 3 ± 1 ^a		(N=5, mean ± s.e.) Italy (N=5, mean ± s.e.) Germany (N=5, mean ± s.e.) Spain (N=5, mean ± s.e.) Denmark	(Knust et al. 2006)	20
										11	261

Notes: a) fecal matrix rather than fecal water (Knust et al. 2006).

b) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

Table 48. Cinnamic acid-4'-sulfate											
Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
μmol/l	μmol/l	μmol/24 hours	Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol	μmol/l	μmol/l			
0.143 ± 0.136 (0.077 ± 0.203)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median ± IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
	0.015 (0.009, 0.019)	0.9 (0.5, 2.6)	24 hours	<LOQ		0.298 ± 0.104			Artichoke (5727 μmol) (N= 8, mean) (min, max)	(Dominguez- Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
										2	98

Table 49. 3',4'-Dihydroxycinnamic acid (Caffeic acid)											
Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
μmol/l	μmol/l	μmol/24 hours	Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ^a μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol	μmol/l	μmol/l			
0.430 (0.336, 0.615) **									Healthy controls (N=809, median 5 and 95% C.I.) Hydrolysed	(Murphy et al. 2018)	809
0.427 (0.341, 0.606) **									Cancer patients (N=809, median 5 and 95% C.I.) Hydrolysed		809
7.40 ± 5.22 (8.02 ± 9.18)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median ± IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
<LOQ ^b		3.89 (2.50–5.20) ^b							N=10, median and IQR. Polyphenol-rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Domínguez-Fernández et al. 2021)	10
		0.06 ± 0.01	2-day and overnight fast		12-hours				Mangoes (500 μmol) (N=8, mean ± s.e.)	Crozier	8
			2-day and overnight fast		12-hours			Mangoes (500 μmol) Ileostomists (N=10, mean ± s.e.)	10		
	0.027 ± 0.019								Purple potato extract (192 mg) (N=17, mean ± s.d.)	(Jokioja et al. 2021)	17
	Not reported	0.7 ± 0.1 day 1 0.9 ± 0 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast						Day 1 placebo (mean ± s.e., N=22) Placebo after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=22)	(Heiss et al. 2022)	22
	Not reported	0.6 ± 0.2 day 1 1.1 ± 0.2 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast						Day 1 cranberries (525 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=23) Cranberries (525 mg) after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=23)		23
	0.002 (0.001, 0.010)	1.1 (0.3, 4.6)	24 hours	<LOQ		0.036 ± 0.010			Artichoke (5727 μmol) (N= 8, mean) (min, max)	(Dominguez-Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
			—						Placebo daily for 12 weeks	(Tosi et al. 2023)	

0.020 ± 0.002 0.019 ± 0.003									Zero time (mean ± s.e., N= 31) Twelve weeks (mean ± s.e., N= 31)		60
0.021 ± 0.003	0.032 ± 0.003		—						Cranberries (588 mg) daily for 12 weeks Zero time (mean ± s.e., N= 29) Twelve weeks (mean ± s.e., N= 29)		
	0.001 ± 0.001	0.075 ± 0.022	Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (787 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano, Boeres, et al. 2016)	10
	0.001 ± 0.001		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (476 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano et al. 2017)	10
	0.001 ± 0.001		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1238 mg) for (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.012 ± 0.006		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1534 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.008 ± 0.004		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1910 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
		0.100 ± 0.011 day 1 0.111 ± 0.017 at 1 month	1-day including over-night fast	0.007 ± 0.002 0.007 ± 0.002 0.006 ± 0.002 0.007 ± 0.002					Daily Wild blueberries (726 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=18).	(Feliciano, Istas, et al. 2016)	18
		25.9 ± 4.49	—				2.18 ± 0.24 ^a start 12.2 ± 3.2 ^a 6-weeks		White-fleshed apple (mean ± s.e., N=8) (197 mg)	(Macià et al. 2022)	29
		1.52 ± 1.52	—						Red-fleshed apple (mean ± s.e., N=12) (193 mg)		
		12.9 ± 4.2	—						Aronia infusion (mean ± s.e., N=9) (99 mg)		
		3.9 ± 0.7	2 days					13 ± 4	Coffee low dose (1053 µmol) (mean ± s.d., N=5 ileostomists) PLASMA HYDROLYSED	(Erk et al. 2012)	5
		4.6 ± 0.3	2 days					16 ± 6	Coffee medium dose (2219 µmol) (mean ± s.d., N=5 ileostomists) PLASMA HYDROLYSED		

		14.1 ± 17.8	2 days					27 ± 8	Coffee high dose (4525 µmol) (mean ± s.d., N=5 ileostomists) PLASMA HYDROLYSED		
			36 hours					9 ± 3.1	Coffee (385 µmol) (mean ± s.e., N=5 ileostomists)	(Stalmach et al. 2010)	5
	n.d.	0.42 ± 0.06							Green coffee extract (600 mg) (N=9, mean ± s.e.) zero time	(Angel Seguido et al. 2022)	9
	n.d.	0.45 ± 0.09							Green coffee extract (600 mg) (N=9, mean ± s.e.) 8 weeks		
	traces	0.44 ± 0.07			?	n.d.			Green coffee extract (600 mg) and oat β-glucan day 1 (N=9, mean ± s.e.) Free-living overweight / obese volunteers	(Seguido et al. 2022)	9
	traces	0.38 ± 0.05			?	n.d.			Green coffee extract (600 mg) and oat β-glucan 8 weeks (N=9, mean ± s.e.) Free-living overweight / obese volunteers		
			—					52 ± 47	Free-living volunteers (N=5) (mean ± s.d.). No increase on hydrolysis	(Jenner, Rafter, and Halliwell 2005)	5
			—					217 53 138 77	One free-living volunteer over four consecutive days. No increase on hydrolysis		
			—					8 ± 2 ^a 9 ± 2 ^a 34 ± 6 ^a 6 ± 3 ^a	(N=5, mean ± s.e.) Italy (N=5, mean ± s.e.) Germany (N=5, mean ± s.e.) Spain (N=5, mean ± s.e.) Denmark	(Knust et al. 2006)	20
		0.007 ± 0.001	2-day including over-night fast	0.0019 ± 0.0					Mean ± s.e., N=7, beans	(Mecha et al. 2020)	7
										18	405

Notes: a) fecal matrix rather than fecal water. Note also *cis*-isomer reported as 4 ± 1, 4 ± 1, 15 ± 3, 3 ± 2 µmol/l (Knust et al. 2006)

b) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

Table 50. 3'-Hydroxycinnamic acid-4'-glucuronide											
Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
µmol/l	µmol/l	µmol/24 hours	Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ µmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content µmol	µmol/l	µmol/l			
0.388 ± 0.203 (0.360 and 0.238)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median and IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
0.0150 (0.0047–0.0214)^a		0.061 (0.048–0.096)^a							N=10, median and IQR. Polyphenol-rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Domínguez-Fernández et al. 2021)	10
		2.6 ± 0.5 day 1 2.5 ± 0.6 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast						Day 1 placebo (mean ± s.e., N=22) Placebo after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=22)	(Heiss et al. 2022)	22
		2.5 ± 0.5 day 1 2.3 ± 0.4 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast						Day 1 cranberries (525 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=23) Cranberries (525 mg) after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=23)		23
	0.014 (0.012, 0.032)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	24 hours	0.004 ± 0.001		0.115 ± 0.044			Artichoke (5727 µmol) (N= 8, mean) (min, max)	(Dominguez-Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
	0.059 ± 0.008	0.050 ± 0.012	Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (787 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano, Boeres, et al. 2016)	10
	0.033 ± 0.006		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (476 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano et al. 2017)	10
	0.086 ± 0.014		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1238 mg) for (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.110 ± 0.024		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1534 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.119 ± 0.015		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1910 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
		0.188 ± 0.034 day 1	1-day including	0.001 ± 0.000 0.001 ± 0.000 0.002 ± 0.002					Daily Wild blueberries (726 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=18).	(Feliciano, Istas, et al. 2016)	18

		0.169 ± 0.034 at 1 month	over-night fast	0.002 ± 0.001							
		0.036 ± 0.005	2-day including over-night fast	n.d.					Mean ± s.e., N=7, beans	(Mecha et al. 2020)	7
										8	228

Notes: a) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
			Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol					
0.114 ± 0.029 (0.114 and 0.020)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median and IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
<LOQ ^a		0.47 (0.28–1.18) a							N=10, median and IQR. Polyphenol-rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Dominguez-Fernández et al. 2021)	10
			2-day including over-night fast	0.001 ± 0.000					Day 1 placebo (mean ± s.e., N=22) Placebo after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=22)	(Heiss et al. 2022)	22
			2-day including over-night fast	0.001 ± 0.000				Day 1 cranberries (525 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=23) Cranberries (525 mg) after 1 month (mean ± s.e.), N=23)	23		
	0.067 (0.038, 0.171)	6.5 (2.5, 11)	24 hours	<LOQ		0.195 ± 0.101			Artichoke (5727 μmol) (N= 8, mean) (min, max)	(Dominguez-Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
		0.6 ± 0.1							Coffee (412 μmol) (mean ± s.e. N=11)	(Stalmach et al. 2009)	11
		0.6 ± 0.1	36 hours						Coffee (385 μmol) (mean ± s.e., N=5 ileostomists))	(Stalmach et al. 2010)	5
											6
											169

Notes: a) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

Table 52. 4'-Hydroxycinnamic acid-3'-glucuronide											
Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
µmol/l	µmol/l	µmol/24 hours	Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ µmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content µmol	µmol/l	µmol/l			
0.019 ± 0.016 (0.014 and 0.020)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median and IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
0.0012 (0.0006– 0.0029) ^a		0.180 (0.047–0.242) ^a							N=10, median and IQR. Polyphenol- rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Domíngue z- Fernández et al. 2021)	10
		0.01 ± 0.00	2 days						Orange juice (368 µmol) (N=9, mean ± s.e.)	(Pereira- Caro et al. 2023)	9
		0.12 ± 0.02	2 days						Orange juice (368 µmol) plus oat bran (58 µmol) (N=9, mean ± s.e.)		
		1.5 ± 0.3 day 1 0.9 ± 0.2 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.040 ± 0.006					Day 1 placebo (mean ± s.e., N=22) Placebo after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=22)	(Heiss et al. 2022)	22
		2.4 ± 0.6 day 1 1.7 ± 0.3 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.048 ± 0.009					Day 1 cranberries (525 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=23) Cranberries (525 mg) after 1 month (mean ± s.e.), N=23)		23
	0.006 (0.002, 0.020)	0.7 (0.2, 1.2)	24 hours	<LOQ		0.029 ± 0.012			Artichoke (5727 µmol) (N= 8, mean) (min, max)	(Domingu ez- Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
	0.016 ± 0.004	0.070 ± 0.018	Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (787 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano, Boeres, et al. 2016)	10
	0.011 ± 0.003		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (476 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano et al. 2017)	10
	0.034 ± 0.005		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1238 mg) for (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10

	0.036 ± 0.007		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1534 mg (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.045 ± 0.011		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1910 mg (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.399 ± 0.070 day 1 0.416 ± 0.104 at 1 month		1-day including over-night fast	0.002 ± 0.016 0.002 ± 0.001 0.004 ± 0.003 0.003 ± 0.001					Daily Wild blueberries (726 mg for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=18).	(Feliciano, Istas, et al. 2016)	18
	0.035 ± 0.003		2-day including over-night fast	n.d.					Mean ± s.e., N=7, beans	(Mecha et al. 2020)	7
										9	237

Notes: a) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

Table 53. 4'-Hydroxycinnamic acid-3'-sulfate											
Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
μmol/l	μmol/l	μmol/24 hours	Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol	μmol/l	μmol/l			
0.416 ± 0.722 (0.188 and 0.319)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median and IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
0.0041 (0.0040–0.0055)^a		3.66 (1.46–11.63)^a							N=10, median and IQR. Polyphenol-rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Dominguez-Fernández et al. 2021)	10
		0.11 ± 0.01	2 days						Orange juice (368 μmol) (N=9, mean ± s.e.)	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2023)	9
		0.28 ± 0.03	2 days					Orange juice (368 μmol) plus oat bran (58 μmol) (N=9, mean ± s.e.)			
	Trace		Over-night	n.d.					Orange juice (398 μmol) (N=10, mean ± s.e.) Trained athletes	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2020)	10
		<LOQ				0.2 ± 0.1 ^b			Orange juice (398 μmol) (mean ± s.e., N=10 trained)	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2017)	10
		0.02 ± 0.01				0.2 ± 0.1 ^b			Orange juice (398 μmol) (mean ± s.e., N=10 detrained)		
	2.8 (1.47, 4.55)	39 (18, 64)	24 hours	<LOQ		0.367 ± 0.256			Artichoke (5727 μmol) (N= 8, mean) (min, max)	(Dominguez-Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
	0.092 ± 0.11	6.4 ± 0.8							Coffee (412 μmol) (mean ± s.e. N=11)	(Stalmach et al. 2009)	11
		6.2 ± 1.2	36 hours						Coffee (385 μmol) (mean ± s.e., N=5 ileostomists))	(Stalmach et al. 2010)	5
	0.181 ± 0.127								Mixed fruit purée (N=9, mean ± s.d.)	(Pimpao et al. 2015)	9
										9	162

Notes: a) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

b) 12-hour urines

Table 54. 4'-Hydroxy-3'-methoxycinnamic acid (Ferulic acid)											
Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
μmol/l	μmol/l	μmol/24 hours	Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol	μmol/l	μmol/l			
0.092 (0.049, 0.407) **									Healthy controls (N=809, median 5 and 95% C.I.) Hydrolysed	(Murphy et al. 2018)	809
0.093 (0.049, 0.409) **								Cancer patients (N=809, median 5 and 95% C.I.) Hydrolysed	809		
1.382 ± 1.802 (0.715 and 1.250)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median and IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
<LOQ ^b		26.30 (10.0–67.6) ^b							N=10, median and IQR. Polyphenol-rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Domínguez-Fernández et al. 2021)	10
		0.01 ± 0.00	2 days						Orange juice (368 μmol) (N=9, mean ± s.e.)	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2023)	9
		0.05 ± 0.01	2 days					Orange juice (368 μmol) plus oat bran (58 μmol) (N=9, mean ± s.e.)			
	0.002 ± 0.001		Over-night	0.06 ± 0.03					Orange juice (398 μmol) (N=10, mean ± s.e.) Trained athletes	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2020)	10
		0.06 ± 0.02				0.03 ± 0.02 ^c			Orange juice (398 μmol) (mean ± s.e., N=10 trained)	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2017)	10
		0.1 ± 0.1				0.02 ± 0.01 ^c			Orange juice (398 μmol) (mean ± s.e., N=10 detrained)		
		2.4 ± 0.6 day 1 1.2 ± 0.3 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast						Day 1 placebo (mean ± s.e., N=22) Placebo after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=22)	(Heiss et al. 2022)	22
		1.5 ± 0.3 day 1 1.0 ± 0.2 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast						Day 1 cranberries (525 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=23) Cranberries (525 mg) after 1 month (mean ± s.e.), N=23		23

	0.65 (0.13, 2.97)	58 (16, 77)	24 hours	<LOQ		4.23 ± 0.95	3.07 ± 1.32		Artichoke (5727 µmol) (<i>N</i> = 8, mean) (min, max)	(Dominguez -Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
	0.01 ± 0.08 0.14 ± 0.05		3 days including over-night fast		2 hours				Rosemary tea (1055 µmol rosmarinic acid equivalent) (mean ± s.d., <i>N</i> =12) Quantified with free acid TWO MAXIMA	(Achour et al. 2021)	12
	0.047 ± 0.012		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (787 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., <i>N</i> =10).	(Feliciano, Boeres, et al. 2016)	10
	0.025 ± 0.009		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (476 mg) (mean ± s.e., <i>N</i> =10).	(Feliciano et al. 2017)	10
	0.074 ± 0.025		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1238 mg) for (mean ± s.e., <i>N</i> =10).		10
	0.082 ± 0.027		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1534 mg) (mean ± s.e., <i>N</i> =10).		10
	0.116 ± 0.018		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1910 mg) (mean ± s.e., <i>N</i> =10).		10
		0.052 ± 0.015 day 1 0.067 ± 0.010 at 1 month	1-day including over-night fast	0.006 ± 0.002 0.006 ± 0.002 0.007 ± 0.002 0.006 ± 0.001					Daily Wild blueberries (726 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., <i>N</i> =18).	(Feliciano, Istas, et al. 2016)	18
		1.07 ± 0.13	—				6.87 ± 2.34 ^a start 15.3 ± 3.66 ^a 6- weeks		White-fleshed apple (mean ± s.e., <i>N</i> =8) (197 mg)	(Macià et al. 2022)	29
		0.32 ± 0.05	—						Red-fleshed apple (mean ± s.e., <i>N</i> =12) (193 mg)		
		1.04 ± 0.22	—						Aronia infusion (mean ± s.e., <i>N</i> =9) (99 mg)		
		2.8 ± 0.8	2 days					3 ± 1	Coffee low dose (1053 µmol) (mean ± s.d., <i>N</i> =5 ileostomists) PLASMA HYDROLYSED	(Erk et al. 2012)	5
		4.6 ± 0.6	2 days					3 ± 1	Coffee medium dose (2219 µmol) (mean ± s.d., <i>N</i> =5 ileostomists) PLASMA HYDROLYSED		

		17.1 ± 21.3	2 days					5 ± 2	Coffee high dose (4525 µmol) (mean ± s.d., N=5 ileostomists) PLASMA HYDROLYSED		
			36 hours					0.8 ± 0.3	Coffee (385 µmol) (mean ± s.e., N=5 ileostomists)	(Stalmach et al. 2010)	5
	Trace								Green coffee extract (600 mg) (N=9, mean ± s.e.) zero time	(Angel Seguido et al. 2022)	9
	0.008 ± 0.001								Green coffee extract (600 mg) (N=9, mean ± s.e.) 8 weeks		
	traces								Green coffee extract (600 mg) and oat β-glucan day 1 (N=9, mean ± s.e.) Free-living overweight / obese volunteers	(Seguido et al. 2022)	9
	traces								Green coffee extract (600 mg) and oat β-glucan 8 weeks (N=9, mean ± s.e.) Free-living overweight / obese volunteers		
			—				4.6 ± 8.2		Free-living volunteers (N=5) (mean ± s.d.). No increase on hydrolysis	(Jenner, Rafter, and Halliwell 2005)	5
			—				8.34 1.10 6.30 2.79		One free-living volunteer over four consecutive days. No increase on hydrolysis		
			—				10.3 ± 9		(N=5) (mean ± s.e.)	(Karlsson et al. 2005)	5
			—				5 ± 2 ^a 5 ± 2 ^a 6 ± 1 ^a 5 ± 2 ^a		(N=5, mean ± s.e.) Italy (N=5, mean ± s.e.) Germany (N=5, mean ± s.e.) Spain (N=5, mean ± s.e.) Denmark	(Knust et al. 2006)	20
										19	349

Notes: a) Fecal matrix rather than fecal water. Note the *cis*-isomer also reported 1 ± 0.7, 9 ± 3, 13 ± 6, 6 ± 1 µmol/l respectively (Knust et al. 2006).

b) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

c) 12-hour urines

Table 55. 3'-Methoxycinnamic acid-4'-glucuronide											
Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
μmol/l	μmol/l	μmol/24 hours	Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol	μmol/l	μmol/l			
11.0 ± 27.0 (2.36 and 3.31)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median and IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
0.014 (0.013–0.018) ^a		2.73 (0.95–7.15) ^a							N=10, median and IQR. Polyphenol-rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Dominguez-Fernández et al. 2021)	10
		2.9 ± 0.4	2 days						Orange juice (368 μmol) (N=9, mean ± s.e.)	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2023)	9
		2.2 ± 0.3	2 days					Orange juice (368 μmol) plus oat bran (58 μmol) (N=9, mean ± s.e.)			
	0.035 ± 0.002		Over-night	0.05 ± 0.02					Orange juice (398 μmol) (N=10, mean ± s.e.) Trained athletes	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2020)	10
		0.7 ± 0.2				0.2 ± 0.05 ^b			Orange juice (398 μmol) (mean ± s.e., N=10 trained)	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2017)	10
		1.1 ± 0.2				0.02 ± 0.01 ^b			Orange juice (398 μmol) (mean ± s.e., N=10 detrained)		
		0.5 ± 0.1 day 1 0.4 ± 0 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.005 ± 0.002					Day 1 placebo (mean ± s.e., N=22) Placebo after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=22)	(Heiss et al. 2022)	22
		0.4 ± 0.1 day 1 0.6 ± 0.1 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.011 ± 0.003					Day 1 cranberries (525 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=23) Cranberries (525 mg) after 1 month (mean ± s.e.), N=23)		23
	0.27 (0.087, 1.11)	30 (14, 48)	24 hours	0.005 ± 0.003		0.549 ± 0.252			Artichoke (5727 μmol) (N= 8, mean) (min, max)	(Dominguez-Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
0.016 ± 0.003 0.012 ± 0.002			—						Placebo daily for 12 weeks Zero time (mean ± s.e., N= 31) Twelve weeks (mean ± s.e., N= 31)	(Tosi et al. 2023)	60
0.018 ± 0.004	0.025 ± 0.003		—						Cranberries (588 mg) daily for 12 weeks Zero time (mean ± s.e., N= 29) Twelve weeks (mean ± s.e., N= 29)		
	0.165 ± 0.029	0.109 ± 0.020	Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (787 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano, Boeres, et al. 2016)	10
	0.105 ± 0.013		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (476 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano et al. 2017)	10

	0.266 ± 0.039		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1238 mg) for (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.312 ± 0.065		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1534 mg (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.364 ± 0.046		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1910 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
		5.25 ± 0.719 day 1 5.2 ± 0.81 at 1 month	1-day including over-night fast	0.156 ± 0.040 0.182 ± 0.032 0.195 ± 0.076 0.223 ± 0.067					Daily Wild blueberries (726 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=18).	(Feliciano, Istas, et al. 2016)	18
	0.056 ± 0.006		2 days						Coffee (1 cup/day) (mean ± s.e., N=21) $T_{max} = 7.5 \pm 1.3$ hours	(Mena et al. 2021)	21
	0.081 ± 0.009		2 days						Coffee (3 cups/day) (mean ± s.e., N=21)) $T_{max} = 5.9 \pm 0.7$ hours		
	0.052 ± 0.006		2 days						Coffee-cocoa mixture (3 cups/day) (mean ± s.e., N=21)) $T_{max} = 6.5 \pm 1.0$ hours		
	0.073 ± 0.020		3 days including over-night fast		?	0.19 ± 0.09			Grape pomace (N=10, mean ± s.e.)	(Castello et al. 2018)	10
	0.012 ± 0.002								Watermelon, Overweight / obese individuals (N=6, mean ± s.e.)	(Fan et al. 2020)	6
		0.288 ± 0.038	2-day including over-night fast	0.0164 ± 0.0007					Mean ± s.e., N=7, beans	(Mecha et al. 2020)	7
											15
											364

Notes: a) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

b) 12-hour urines

Table 56. 3'-Methoxycinnamic acid-4'-sulfate											
Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
μmol/l	μmol/l	μmol/24 hours	Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol	μmol/l	μmol/l			
1.27 ± 0.85 (1.17 and 1.02)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median and IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
0.019 (0.011–0.032) ^c		17.22 (4.42–53.44) ^c							N=10, median and IQR. Polyphenol-rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Dominguez-Fernández et al. 2021)	10
	0.065 (0.061, 0.090)	9.9 (7.3, 13.7)	1st						Coffee low dose (412 μmol) (median and quartiles, N=11)	(Stalmach, Williamson, and Crozier 2014)	11
	0.033 (0.026, 0.041)		2nd						Coffee low dose (412 μmol) (median and quartiles, N=11)		
	0.126 (0.111, 0.195)	14.4 (12.3, 26.7)	1st						Coffee medium dose 635 μmol) (median and quartiles, N=11)		
	0.054 (0.044, 0.073)		2nd						Coffee medium dose (635 μmol) (median and quartiles, N=11)		
	0.068 (0.047, 0.094)	16.1 (12.3, 24.8)	1st						Coffee high dose (795 μmol) (median and quartiles, N=11)		
	0.035 (0.026, 0.073)		2nd						Coffee high dose (795 μmol) (median and quartiles, N=11)		
		6.2 ± 0.9	2 days						Orange juice (368 μmol) (N=9, mean ± s.e.)	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2023)	9
		6.0 ± 0.5	2 days						Orange juice (368 μmol) plus oat bran (58 μmol) (N=9, mean ± s.e.)		
	0.019 ± 0.002		Over-night	0.2 ± 0.1					Orange juice (398 μmol) (N=10, mean ± s.e.) Trained athletes	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2020)	10
		7.8 ± 2.5				2.2 ± 0.8 ^d			Orange juice (398 μmol) (mean ± s.e., N=10 trained)		10

		5.9 ± 2.1				2.0 ± 1.0 ^d			Orange juice (398 μmol) (mean ± s.e., N=10 detrained)	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2017)	
		137.4 ± 22.7 day 1 101.1 ± 18.0 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.003 ± 0.002					Day 1 placebo (mean ± s.e., N=22) Placebo after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=22)	(Heiss et al. 2022)	22
		88.7 ± 18.6 day 1 98.9 ± 15.6 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.011 ± 0.005					Day 1 cranberries (525 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=23) Cranberries (525 mg) after 1 month (mean ± s.e.), N=23)		23
	0.70 (0.21, 3.17)	41 (26, 105)	24 hours	0.025 ± 0.005		1.95 ± 0.84			Artichoke (5727 μmol) (N= 8, mean) (min, max)	(Dominguez-Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
	2.27 ± 0.79	1.06 ± 0.26	Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (787 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano, Boeres, et al. 2016)	10
	1.21 ± 0.47		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (476 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano et al. 2017)	10
	2.76 ± 0.88		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1238 mg) for (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	3.71 ± 1.18		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1534 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	4.87 ± 1.51		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1910 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
		14.0 ± 2.33 day 1 14.0 ± 2.18 at 1 month	1-day including over-night fast	0.090 ± 0.033 0.106 ± 0.040 0.074 ± 0.026 0.080 ± 0.017					Daily Wild blueberries (726 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=18).	(Feliciano, Istas, et al. 2016)	18
	0.076 ± 0.09	11.1 ± 1.6							Coffee (412 μmol) (mean ± s.e. N=11)	(Stalmach et al. 2009)	11
		9.9 ± 1.9	36 hours					4.2 ± 1	Coffee (385 μmol) (mean ± s.e., N=5 ileostomists)	(Stalmach et al. 2010)	5

	0.188 ± 0.107								Mixed fruit purée (N=9, mean ± s.d.)	(Pimpao et al. 2015)	9
	0.084 ± 0.017 0.056 ± 0.009 0.077 ± 0.009								Wholegrain bread (87 mg) and aleurone –enriched wholegrain bread (43 mg, 87 mg) (N=5, mean ± s.e.)	(Bresciani et al. 2016)	5
	0.010 ± 0.002 ±		3 days including over-night fast		?	0.11 ± 0.03			Grape pomace (N=10, mean ± s.e.)	(Castello et al. 2018)	10
	0.0026 ± 0.0009	4.3 ± 1.3 ^b							Mean ± s.e., N=10 Week 1 low consumption flavanone-rich ingredient	(Muralidharan et al. 2023)	10
	0.0022 ± 0.0008	6.9 ± 4.8 ^b							Mean ± s.e., N=10 Week 16 low consumption flavanone-rich ingredient		
	0.0028 ± 0.0007	3.8 ± 0.6 ^b							Mean ± s.e., N=9 Week 1 high consumption flavanone-rich ingredient		9
	0.0017 ± 0.0006	3.6 ± 1.0 ^b							Mean ± s.e., N=9 Week 16 high consumption flavanone-rich ingredient		
		6.17 ± 1.08	2-day including over-night fast	0.012 ± 0.001					Mean ± s.e., N=7, beans	(Mecha et al. 2020)	7
										18	331

Notes: a) µmol/kg for Macia

b) 48 hour urines

c) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

d) 12-hour urines

Table 57. 3'-Hydroxy-4'-methoxycinnamic acid (Isoferulic acid)											
Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
μmol/l	μmol/l	μmol/24 hours	Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol	μmol/l	μmol/l			
0.744 ± 0.783 (0.506 and 0.656)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median and IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
0.051 (0.047–0.062) ^a		4.01 (1.89–8.40) ^a							N=10, median and IQR. Polyphenol-rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Domínguez-Fernández et al. 2021)	10
	Trace		Over-night	n.d.					Orange juice (398 μmol) (N=10, mean ± s.e.) Trained athletes	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2020)	10
		31.3 ± 10.4 day 1 18.3 ± 6.1 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	6.10 ± 0.36					Day 1 placebo (mean ± s.e., N=22) Placebo after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=22)	(Heiss et al. 2022)	22
		24.2 ± 6.2 day 1 14.6 ± 5.1 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.47 ± 0.21					Day 1 cranberries (525 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=23) Cranberries (525 mg) after 1 month (mean ± s.e.), N=23)		23
	0.12 (0.085, 0.23)	10 (7.2, 14)	24 hours	<LOQ		0.577 ± 0.061			Artichoke (5727 μmol) (N= 8, mean) (min, max)	(Dominguez-Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
	4.59 ± 2.25	0.89 ± 0.23	Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (787 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano, Boeres, et al. 2016)	10
	5.53 ± 2.79		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (476 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano et al. 2017)	10
	4.62 ± 2.00		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1238 mg) for (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10

	4.24 ± 1.44		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1534 mg (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	7.55 ± 3.46		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1910 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
		4.29 ± 1.25 day 1 4.58 ± 1.91 at 1 month	1-day including over-night fast	1.94 ± 0.35 1.63 ± 0.31 1.84 ± 0.38 1.69 ± 0.32					Daily Wild blueberries (726 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=18).	(Feliciano, Ista, et al. 2016)	18
		3.9 ± 0.7	2 days						Coffee low dose (1053 µmol) (mean ± s.d., N=5 ileostomists) PLASMA HYDROLYSED	(Erk et al. 2012)	5
		4.6 ± 0.3	2 days						Coffee medium dose (2219 µmol) (mean ± s.d., N=5 ileostomists) PLASMA HYDROLYSED		
		14.1 ± 17.8	2 days						Coffee high dose (4525 µmol) (mean ± s.d., N=5 ileostomists) PLASMA HYDROLYSED		
			—				1.8 ± 1.1		Free-living volunteers (N=5) (mean ± s.d.). No increase on hydrolysis	(Jenner, Rafter, and Halliwell 2005)	5
			—				4.92 5.53 20.33 17.46		One free-living volunteer over four consecutive days. No increase on hydrolysis		
										10	241

Notes: a) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

Table 58. 4'-Methoxycinnamic acid-3'-glucuronide											
Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout			Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N	
μmol/l	μmol/l	μmol/24 hours	Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ^a μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol	μmol/l	μmol/l			
4.057 ± 7.727 (0.697 and 1.299)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median and IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
0.0151 (0.0148–0.0154)^a		3.94 (1.27–7.79)^a							N=10, median and IQR. Polyphenol-rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Domínguez-Fernández et al. 2021)	10
		3.3 ± 0.2	2 days						Orange juice (368 μmol) (N=9, mean ± s.e.)	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2023)	9
		5.4 ± 0.9	2 days					Orange juice (368 μmol) plus oat bran (58 μmol) (N=9, mean ± s.e.)			
	0.013 ± 0.002		Over-night	0.01 ± 0.01					Orange juice (398 μmol) (N=10, mean ± s.e.) Trained athletes	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2020)	10
		1.6 ± 0.5				0.06 ± 0.03 ^b			Orange juice (398 μmol) (mean ± s.e., N=10 trained)	(Pereira-Caro et al. 2017)	10
		1.3 ± 0.4				0.07 ± 0.05 ^b			Orange juice (398 μmol) (mean ± s.e., N=10 detrained)		
		20.3 ± 4.6 day 1 20.5 ± 4.6 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.010 ± 0.002					Day 1 placebo (mean ± s.e., N=22) Placebo after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=22)	(Heiss et al. 2022)	22
		36.8 ± 8.1 day 1 18.1 ± 3.5 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.012 ± 0.002					Day 1 cranberries (525 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=23) Cranberries (525 mg) after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=23)		23
	0.051 (0.041, 0.114)	1.3 (4.6, 16)	24 hours	<LOQ		0.557 ± 0.224			Artichoke (5727 μmol) (N= 8, mean) (min, max)	(Dominguez-Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
	0.390 ± 0.095	0.213 ± 0.041	Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (787 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano, Boeres, et al. 2016)	10
	0.56 ± 0.12		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (476 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano et al. 2017)	10
	0.43 ± 0.13		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1238 mg) for (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10

	0.23 ± 0.12		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1534 mg (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.44 ± 0.12		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1910 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
		0.78 ± 0.16 day 1 0.77 ± 0.15 at 1 month	1-day including over-night fast	0.008 ± 0.002 0.006 ± 0.002 0.009 ± 0.002 0.008 ± 0.002					Daily Wild blueberries (726 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=18).	(Feliciano, Iltas, et al. 2016)	18
		11.8 ± 0.5	2 days						Coffee low dose (1053 µmol) (mean ± s.d., N=5 ileostomists) PLASMA HYDROLYSED	(Erk et al. 2012)	5
		15.9 ± 1.2	2 days						Coffee medium dose (2219 µmol) (mean ± s.d., N=5 ileostomists) PLASMA HYDROLYSED		
		23.7 ± 13.1	2 days						Coffee high dose (4525 µmol) (mean ± s.d., N=5 ileostomists) PLASMA HYDROLYSED		
		4.8 ± 0.5							Coffee (412 µmol) (mean ± s.e. N=11)	(Stalmach et al. 2009)	11
		3.9 ± 0.8	36 hours						Coffee (385 µmol) (mean ± s.e., N=5 ileostomists)	(Stalmach et al. 2010)	5
	0.070 ± 0.007		2 days						Coffee (1 cup/day) (mean ± s.e., N=21) $T_{max} = 7.5 \pm 1.3$ hours	(Mena et al. 2021)	21
	0.122 ± 0.009		2 days						Coffee (3 cups/day) (mean ± s.e., N=21) $T_{max} = 5.9 \pm 0.7$ hours		
	0.067 ± 0.006		2 days						Coffee-cocoa mixture (3 cups/day) (mean ± s.e., N=21) $T_{max} = 6.5 \pm 1.0$ hours		
	0.008 ± 0.001								Watermelon, Overweight / obese individuals (N=6, mean ± s.e.)	(Fan et al. 2020)	6
										15	298

Notes : a) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

b) 12-hour urines

Table 59. 4'-Methoxycinnamic acid-3'-sulfate											
Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
μmol/l	μmol/l	μmol/24 hours	Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol	μmol/l	μmol/l			
<LOQ ^a		0.324 (0.079–0.621) ^a							N=10, median and IQR. Polyphenol-rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Domínguez-Fernández et al. 2021)	10
		1.1 ± 0.2 day 1 1.0 ± 0.2 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast						Day 1 placebo (mean ± s.e., N=22) Placebo after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=22)	(Heiss et al. 2022)	22
		1.2 ± 0.3 day 1 1.3 ± 0.2 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast						Day 1 cranberries (525 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=23) Cranberries (525 mg) after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=23)		23
	0.019 (0.012, 0.042)	7.6 ± 3.7	24 hours	<LOQ		0.070 ± 0.024			Artichoke (5727 μmol) (N= 8, mean) (min, max)	(Dominguez-Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
	0.049 ± 0.006	0.279 ± 0.088	Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (787 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano, Boeres, et al. 2016)	10
	0.035 ± 0.006		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (476 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano et al. 2017)	10
	0.069 ± 0.015		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1238 mg) for (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.063 ± 0.010		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1534 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.076 ± 0.014		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1910 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
		1.13 ± 0.29 day 1 1.10 ± 0.27 at 1 month	1-day including over-night fast	0.019 ± 0.003 0.018 ± 0.002 0.022 ± 0.005 0.020 ± 0.004					Daily Wild blueberries (726 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=18).	(Feliciano, Istas, et al. 2016)	18

		0.4 ± 0.1							Coffee (412 μmol) (mean ± s.e. N=11)	(Stalmach et al. 2009)	11
		0.1 ± 0.0 ^b							Mean ± s.e., N=10 Week 1 low consumption flavanone-rich ingredient	(Muralidharan et al. 2023)	10
		0.1 ± 0.1 ^b							Mean ± s.e., N=10 Week 16 low consumption flavanone-rich ingredient		
		0.2 ± 0.0 ^b							Mean ± s.e., N=9 Week 1 high consumption flavanone-rich ingredient		9
		0.2 ± .0.0 ^b							Mean ± s.e., N=9 Week 16 high consumption flavanone-rich ingredient		
										8	161

Notes : a) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma C _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
			Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol					
0.255 ± 0.208 (0.188 and 0.274)									Free-living volunteers (N=90, mean ± s.d.) (Median and IQR)	(Le Sayec et al. 2023)	90
		1.5 ± 0.2 day 1 1.2 ± 0.2 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.180 ± 0.015					Day 1 placebo (mean ± s.e., N=22) Placebo after 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=22)	(Heiss et al. 2022)	22
		2.6 ± 0.5 day 1 2.3 ± 0.4 at 1 month	2-day including over-night fast	0.140 ± 0.029					Day 1 cranberries (525 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=23) Cranberries (525 mg) after 1 month (mean ± s.e.), N=23)		23
	0.003 (0.002, 0.006)	0.7 (0.1, 2.7)	24 hours	0.001 ± 0.000		0.114 ± 0.075			Artichoke (5727 μmol) (N= 8, mean) (min, max)	(Dominguez- Fernandez et al. 2022)	8
	0.046 ± 0.011	0.114 ± 0.017	Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (787 mg) for 1 month (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano, Boeres, et al. 2016)	10
	0.029 ± 0.007		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (476 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).	(Feliciano et al. 2017)	10
	0.064 ± 0.020		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1238 mg) for (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.078 ± 0.022		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1534 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
	0.104 ± 0.030		Three days						Daily Cranberry juice (1910 mg) (mean ± s.e., N=10).		10
			—				0.97 ± 0.52		Free-living volunteers (N=5) (mean ± s.d.). No increase on hydrolysis	(Jenner, Rafter, and	5

			—				1.80 1.55 3.77 2.47		One free-living volunteer over four consecutive days. No increase on hydrolysis	Halliwell 2005)	
0.0042 (<LOQ–0.0042) ^a		0.305 (0.191–0.921) ^a							<i>N</i> =10, median and IQR. Polyphenol-rich breakfast for 3 days ^a	(Domínguez-Fernández et al. 2021)	10
		0.512 ± 0.036	2-day including over-night fast	n.d.					Mean ± s.e., <i>N</i> =7, beans	(Mecha et al. 2020)	7
											8 215

Notes: a) The participants consumed for breakfast for 3 days milled flaxseed (30 g/day), freeze-dried raspberry powder (40 g/day), and soy milk (250 mL/day), providing 300 mg/ day of lignans (300 mg of secoisolariciresinol diglucoside), 150 mg/ day of ellagitannins (118 mg of sanguin H6, 14.3 mg of lambertianin C, and other minor ellagitannins), and 22 mg of isoflavones/day (20.10 mg of daidzin and 1.8 mg of daidzein).

Free-living Plasma spot value	Plasma <i>C</i> _{max}	Urine	Washout				Fecal water	Ileal fluid	Notes	Reference	N
			Washout duration	Plasma spot conc ⁿ μmol/l	Urine collection duration	Urine content μmol					
0.049–2.422		μmol/24 hours							Free-living volunteers (<i>N</i> =10, min, max) GLUCURONIDASE not amino acid conjugates	(Shafaei et al. 2019)	10
			—				0.12 ± 0.11		Free-living volunteers (<i>N</i> =5) (mean ± s.d.). No increase on hydrolysis	(Jenner, Rafter, and Halliwell 2005)	5
			—				0.16 0.25 0.16 0.16	One free-living volunteer over four consecutive days. No increase on hydrolysis			
										2	15

References

- Achour, Mariem, Laura Bravo, Beatriz Sarria, Maha Ben Fredj, Manel Nouira, Ali Mtiraoui, Saad Saguem, and Raquel Mateos. 2021. "Bioavailability and nutrkinetics of rosemary tea phenolic compounds in humans." *Food Research International* 139. doi: 10.1016/j.foodres.2020.109815.
- Angel Seguido, Miguel, Rosa Maria Tarradas, Susana Gonzalez-Ramila, Joaquin Garcia-Cordero, Beatriz Sarria, Laura Bravo-Clemente, and Raquel Mateos. 2022. "Sustained Consumption of a Decaffeinated Green Coffee Nutraceutical Has Limited Effects on Phenolic Metabolism and Bioavailability in Overweight/Obese Subjects." *Nutrients* 14 (12). doi: 10.3390/nu14122445.
- Bresciani, L., F. Scazzina, R. Leonardi, E. Dall'Aglio, M. Newell, M. Dall'Asta, C. Melegari, S. Ray, F. Brighenti, and D. Del Rio. 2016. "Bioavailability and metabolism of phenolic compounds from wholegrain wheat and aleurone-rich wheat bread." *Molecular Nutrition & Food Research* 60 (11):2343-2354. doi: 10.1002/mnfr.201600238.
- Castello, F., G. Costabile, L. Bresciani, M. Tassotti, D. Naviglio, D. Luongo, P. Ciciola, M. Vitale, C. Vetrani, G. Galaverna, F. Brighenti, R. Giacco, D. Del Rio, and P. Mena. 2018. "Bioavailability and pharmacokinetic profile of grape pomace phenolic compounds in humans." *Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics* 646:1-9. doi: 10.1016/j.abb.2018.03.021.
- Dominguez-Fernandez, M., P. Young Tie Yang, I. A. Ludwig, M. N. Clifford, C. Cid, and A. Rodriguez-Mateos. 2022. "In vivo study of the bioavailability and metabolic profile of (poly)phenols after sous-vide artichoke consumption." *Food Chem* 367:130620. doi: 10.1016/j.foodchem.2021.130620.
- Domínguez-Fernández, Maite, Yifan Xu, Paul Young Tie Yang, Wafa Alotaibi, Rachel Gibson, Wendy L. Hall, Leon Barron, Iziar A. Ludwig, Concepción Cid, and Ana Rodriguez-Mateos. 2021. "Quantitative Assessment of Dietary (Poly)phenol Intake: A High-Throughput Targeted Metabolomics Method for Blood and Urine Samples." *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry* 69 (1):537-554. doi: 10.1021/acs.jafc.0c07055.
- Erk, T., G. Williamson, M. Renouf, C. Marmet, H. Steiling, F. Dionisi, D. Barron, R. Melcher, and E. Richling. 2012. "Dose-dependent absorption of chlorogenic acids in the small intestine assessed by coffee consumption in ileostomists." *Molecular Nutrition & Food Research* 56:1488-1500. doi: 10.1002/mnfr.201200222.
- Fan, Jiayi, Eunyong Park, Liyun Zhang, Indika Edirisinghe, Britt Burton-Freeman, and Amandeep K. Sandhu. 2020. "Pharmacokinetic Parameters of Watermelon (Rind, Flesh, and Seeds) Bioactive Components in Human Plasma: A Pilot Study to Investigate the Relationship to Endothelial Function." *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry* 68 (28):7393-7403. doi: 10.1021/acs.jafc.0c02756.
- Farrell, T.L., M. Gomez-Juaristi, L. Poquet, K. Redeuil, K. Nagy, M. Renouf, and G. Williamson. 2012. "Absorption of dimethoxycinnamic acid derivatives *in vitro* and pharmacokinetic profile in human plasma following coffee consumption." *Molecular Nutrition & Food Research* 56:1413-1423. doi: 10.1002/mnfr.201200021.
- Feliciano, R. P., A. Boeres, L. Massacessi, G. Istars, M. R. Ventura, C. N. dos Santos, C. Heiss, and A. Rodriguez-Mateos. 2016. "Identification and quantification of novel cranberry-derived plasma and urinary (poly)phenols." *Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics* 599:31-41. doi: 10.1016/j.abb.2016.01.014.
- Feliciano, R. P., C. E. Mills, G. Istars, C. Heiss, and A. Rodriguez-Mateos. 2017. "Absorption, Metabolism and Excretion of Cranberry (Poly) phenols in Humans: A Dose Response Study and Assessment of Inter-Individual Variability." *Nutrients* 9 (3):268. doi: 10.3390/nu9030268.
- Feliciano, R.P., G. Istars, C. Heiss, and A. Rodriguez-Mateos. 2016. "Plasma and urinary phenolic profiles after acute and repetitive intake of wild blueberry." *Molecules* 21 (9):1120. doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules21091120>
- Gasparetto, J. C., R. G. Peccinini, T. M. G. de Francisco, L. B. Cerqueira, F. R. Campos, and R. Pontarolo. 2015. "A Kinetic Study of the Main Guaco Metabolites Using Syrup Formulation and the Identification of an Alternative Route of Coumarin Metabolism in Humans." *Plos One* 10 (3). doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0118922.
- Heiss, Christian, Geoffrey Istars, Rodrigo P. Feliciano, Timon Weber, Brian Wang, Claudia Favari, Pedro Mena, Daniele Del Rio, and Ana Rodriguez-Mateos. 2022. "Daily consumption of cranberry improves endothelial function in healthy adults: a double blind randomized controlled trial." *Food & Function* 13 (7):3812-3824. doi: 10.1039/d2fo00080f.
- Jenner, A.M., J. Rafter, and B. Halliwell. 2005. "Human fecal water content of phenolics: the extent of colonic exposure to aromatic compounds." *Free Radical Biology & Medicine* 38 (6):763-772. doi: 10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2004.11.020.

- Jokioja, Johanna, Jasmine Percival, Mark Philo, Baoru Yang, Paul A. Kroon, and Kaisa M. Linderborg. 2021. "Phenolic Metabolites in the Urine and Plasma of Healthy Men After Acute Intake of Purple Potato Extract Rich in Methoxysubstituted Monoacylated Anthocyanins." *Molecular Nutrition & Food Research* 65 (9):2000898. doi: 10.1002/mnfr.202000898.
- Karlsson, P.C., U. Huss, A. Jenner, B. Halliwell, L. Bohlin, and J.J. Rafter. 2005. "Human fecal water inhibits COX-2 in colonic HT-29 cells: Role of phenolic compounds." *J. Nutr* 135 (10):2343-2349.
- Kay, C.D., M.N. Clifford, P. Mena, J.G. McDougall, C. Andres-Lacueva, A. Cassidy, D. Del Rio, N. Kuhnert, C. Manach, G. Pereira-Caro, A. Rodriguez-Mateos, A. Scalbert, F. Tomas-Barberan, G. Williamson, A. Crozier, and D.S. Wishart. 2020. "Special Article Recommendations for standardizing nomenclature for dietary (poly)phenol catabolites." *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 112:1051-1068. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1093/ajcn/nqaa204>.
- Knust, U., G. Erben, B. Spiegelhalder, H. Bartsch, and R.W. Owen. 2006. "Identification and quantitation of phenolic compounds in faecal matrix by capillary gas chromatography and nano-electrospray mass spectrometry." *Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry* 20 (20):3119-3129. doi: 10.1002/rcm.2702.
- Le Sayec, Melanie, Diogo Carregosa, Khadija Khalifa, Chiara de Lucia, Dag Aarsland, Cláudia N. Santos, and Ana Rodriguez-Mateos. 2023. "Identification and quantification of (poly)phenol and methylxanthine metabolites in human cerebrospinal fluid: evidence of their ability to cross the BBB." *Food & Function* 14 (19):8893-8902. doi: 10.1039/D3FO01913F.
- Macià, Alba, Maria-Paz Romero, Silvia Yuste, Iziar Ludwig, Anna Pedret, Rosa Maria Valls, Patricia Salamanca, Rosa Solà, Maria José Motilva, and Laura Rubió. 2022. "Phenol metabolic fingerprint and selection of intake biomarkers after acute and sustained consumption of red-fleshed apple versus common apple in humans. The AppleCOR study." *Food Chemistry* 384:132612. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2022.132612>.
- Mecha, E., R. P. Feliciano, A. Rodriguez-Mateos, S. D. Silva, M. E. Figueira, M. C. Vaz Patto, and M. R. Bronze. 2020. "Human bioavailability of phenolic compounds found in common beans: the use of high-resolution MS to evaluate inter-individual variability." *Br J Nutr* 123 (3):273-292. doi: 10.1017/S0007114519002836.
- Mena, Pedro, Letizia Bresciani, Michele Tassotti, Alice Rosi, Daniela Martini, Monica Antonini, Alessandra Dei Cas, Riccardo Bonadonna, Furio Brighenti, and Daniele Del Rio. 2021. "Effect of different patterns of consumption of coffee and a cocoa-based product containing coffee on the nutrkinetics and urinary excretion of phenolic compounds." *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 114 (6):2107-2118. doi: 10.1093/ajcn/nqab299.
- Muralidharan, Jananee, Cindy Romain, Letizia Bresciani, Pedro Mena, Donato Angelino, Daniele Del Rio, Linda H. Chung, Pedro E. Alcaraz, and Julien Cases. 2023. "Nutrkinetics and urinary excretion of phenolic compounds after a 16-week supplementation with a flavanone-rich ingredient." *Food & Function* 14:10506. doi: 10.1039/D3FO02820H.
- Murphy, N., D. Achaintre, R. Zamora-Ros, M. Jenab, M. C. Boutron-Ruault, F. Carbonnel, I. Savoye, R. Kaaks, T. Kühn, H. Boeing, K. Aleksandrova, A. Tjønneland, C. Kyrø, K. Overvad, J. R. Quirós, M. J. Sánchez, J. M. Alzibar, J. María Huerta, A. Barricarte, K. T. Khaw, K. E. Bradbury, A. Perez-Cornago, A. Trichopoulou, A. Karakatsani, E. Peppas, D. Palli, S. Grioni, R. Tumino, C. Sacerdote, S. Panico, H. B. A. Bueno-de-Mesquita, P. H. Peeters, M. Rutegård, I. Johansson, H. Freisling, H. Noh, A. J. Cross, P. Vineis, K. Tsilidis, M. J. Gunter, and A. Scalbert. 2018. "A prospective evaluation of plasma polyphenol levels and colon cancer risk." *Int J Cancer* 143 (7):1620-1631. doi: 10.1002/ijc.31563.
- Pereira-Caro, G., T. Polyviou, I. A. Ludwig, A. M. Nastase, J. M. Moreno-Rojas, A. L. Garcia, D. Malkova, and A. Crozier. 2017. "Bioavailability of orange juice (poly) phenols: the impact of short-term cessation of training by male endurance athletes." *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 106 (3):791-800. doi: 10.3945/ajcn.116.149898.
- Pereira-Caro, Gema, Tahani M. Almutairi, Salud Cáceres-Jiménez, José Manuel Moreno-Rojas, Dalia Malkova, Ada L. García, and Alan Crozier. 2023. "Bioavailability of orange juice (poly)phenols: β -glucan-rich oat bran decreases urinary excretion of flavanone phase II metabolites and enhances excretion of microbiota-derived phenolic catabolites." *Free Radical Biology and Medicine*. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2023.02.002>.
- Pereira-Caro, Gema, Michael N. Clifford, Thelma Polyviou, Iziar A. Ludwig, Hani Alfheaid, José Manuel Moreno-Rojas, Ada L. Garcia, Dalia Malkova, and Alan Crozier. 2020. "Plasma pharmacokinetics of (poly)phenol metabolites and catabolites after ingestion of orange juice by endurance trained men." *Free Radical Biology and Medicine* 160:784-795. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2020.09.007>.

- Pimpao, R.C., M.R. Ventura, R.B. Ferreira, G. Williamson, and C.N. Santos. 2015. "Phenolic sulfates as new and highly abundant metabolites in human plasma after ingestion of a mixed berry fruit puree." *British Journal of Nutrition* 113 (3):454-463. doi: S0007114514003511 [pii];10.1017/S0007114514003511 [doi].
- Seguido, Miguel Ángel, Rosa María Tarradas, Susana González-Rámila, Joaquín García-Cordero, Beatriz Sarriá, Laura Bravo-Clemente, and Raquel Mateos. 2022. "Influence of 8-week daily consumption of a new product combining green coffee hydroxycinnamates and beta-glucans on polyphenol bioavailability in subjects with overweight and obesity." *Food & Function* 13:1133-1152. doi: 10.1039/D1FO03327A.
- Shafaei, Armaghan, Kevin Croft, Jonathan Hodgson, and Mary C. Boyce. 2019. "Simultaneous quantitative analysis of polyphenolic compounds in human plasma by liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry." *Journal of Separation Science* 42:2909-2921. doi: 10.1002/jssc.201900339.
- Stalmach, A., W. Mullen, D. Barron, K. Uchida, T. Yokota, C. Cavin, H. Steiling, G. Williamson, and A. Crozier. 2009. "Metabolite profiling of hydroxycinnamate derivatives in plasma and urine after the ingestion of coffee by humans: identification of biomarkers of coffee consumption." *Drug Metabolism and Disposition* 37 (8):1749-1758. doi: 10.1124/dmd.109.028019.
- Stalmach, A., H. Steiling, G. Williamson, and A. Crozier. 2010. "Bioavailability of chlorogenic acids following acute ingestion of coffee by humans with an ileostomy." *Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics* 501 (1):98-105. doi: 10.1016/j.abb.2010.03.005.
- Stalmach, A., G. Williamson, and A. Crozier. 2014. "Impact of dose on the bioavailability of coffee chlorogenic acids in humans." *Food & Function* 5:1727-1737. doi: 10.1039/c4fo00316k [doi].
- Tosi, Nicole, Claudia Favari, Letizia Bresciani, Emma Flanagan, Michael Hornberger, Arjan Narbad, Daniele Del Rio, David Vauzour, and Pedro Mena. 2023. "Unravelling phenolic metabotypes in the frame of the COMBAT study, a randomized, controlled trial with cranberry supplementation." *Food Research International* 172. doi: 10.1016/j.foodres.2023.113187.